United Nations A/59/737–S/2005/168

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2005

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 15 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon from 15 February until 13 March 2005, inclusive.

These grave violations are part of a series of persistent and provocative Israeli air, sea and land violations of Lebanese sovereignty, and intervene against international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy and the repeated calls of the United Nations for their cessation.

In view of the escalation of Israeli threats against Lebanon, my Government relies upon the United Nations to deter and prevent Israel from indulging in such acts and holds Israel fully responsible for any consequences, since these acts constitute a threat to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim **Assaf**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-27156 (E) 160305

Annex to the letter dated 15 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

15 February 2005

Between 0700 and 0715 hours, Israeli occupation forces, positioned in Zebdine inside Shebaa farms, fired five 155-mm artillery rounds, which struck inside the farms.

16 February 2005

At 0700 hours, Israeli occupation forces, positioned in Zebdine inside Shebaa farms, fired several 120-mm mortar rounds which struck inside the farms; and at 0940 hours, from their position in Ramta inside the farms, fired several bursts of medium machine gun fire at the surroundings of this position.

17 February 2005

Between 0720 and 0735 hours and at 1645 hours, Israeli occupation forces, positioned in Zebdine inside Shebaa farms, fired several 120-mm mortar rounds, which struck inside the farms; and at 1715 hours raked the surroundings of the Rweiset Alalam position by medium machine gun fire.

18 February 2005

Between 0700 and 0715 hours, Israeli occupation forces, positioned in Zebdine inside Shebaa farms, fired several 120-mm mortar rounds, which struck inside the farms.

At 1854 hours, an Israeli gunboat in Lebanese territorial waters off Ras-Naqoura fired several bursts of medium machine gun fire on the open sea.

21 February 2005

Between 0020 and 0150 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Zahrani, headed east to Dahr Elbaidar, and circled over Dahr Elbaidar and Jounieh.

Between 0050 and 0120 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea off Damour, and circled over Damour and Saida.

Between 0100 and 0230 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Saida, headed east, and circled over Saida, Ghazieh and Sarafand.

Between 1205 and 1455 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Saida, headed north to Khalde, circled over Khalde, Iqlim Elkharoub and Saida, headed to Dahr Elbaidar at 1335 hours, then to Jounieh, circled over Awkar and Jounieh, and turned back to south Lebanon.

Between 1710 and 2000 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Saida, headed east,

circled over Saida, Iqlim Elkharoub, Beiteddine and Damour, and circled over Damour and Saida.

Between 2122 and 0050 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Zahrani, headed east, circled over Saida, Zahrani, Damour and Rmeilet, then headed north to Jbeil, and circled over Jbeil and Jounieh.

22 February 2005

Between 0059 and 0230 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Saida, headed east, and circled over Saida, Ghazieh and Sarafand.

At 1100 hours, eight Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes as follows:

- Two warplanes entered from the sea off Chekka, headed east, circled over Chekka, then headed south to Saida, Ghazieh, Maarake and Rmaich, and left Lebanese airspace at 1200 hours.
- Two warplanes entered from above Kfarkila, headed north to Chekka, circled over Chekka, headed east, circled over Baalbeck and Hermel, then headed west, and left Lebanese airspace at 1133 hours.
- Two warplanes entered from above Kfarkila, headed north to Elchouf, circled over Elchouf, Iqlim Elkharoub, Saida and Jezzine, headed south, and left Lebanese airspace at 1133 hours.
- Two warplanes entered from above Kfarkila, headed to Marjayoun, circled over Marjayoun, Nabatieh, Jezzine, Kfarkila and Qana, and left Lebanese airspace at 1230 hours.

Between 1105 and 1402 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes over Alma Elchaeb, headed east to Maarake, and circled over Bint Jbeil, Qana and Maarake.

Between 1230 and 1410 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Alma Elchaeb, headed north to Jawaya, circled over Maarake, Jawaya and Bint Jbeil, then headed north to Damour, circled over Damour and Saida, and then headed south to Saida and Ghazieh.

24 February 2005

Between 1000 and 1415 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over west Bekaa, Baalbeck and Jezzine.

Between 1035 and 1130 hours, four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace at different altitudes, entered from above the sea off Saida, circled over Saida, Tyre and Khalde, then headed north, and circled over Chekka and Khalde.

Between 1809 and 1922 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, headed east, and circled over Tyre and Damour.

Between 2110 and 2300 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, headed east, and circled over Jounieh and Naameh.

26 February 2005

Between 2252 and 2400 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Saida, headed east, and circled over Saida

27 February 2005

Between 0932 and 1230 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, and circled over Saida and Tyre.

Between 1700 and 1730 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Damour, and circled over Damour.

Between 2114 and 2345 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, circled over Saida and Damour, then headed north to Beirut, Jounieh and Jbeil, turned south, circled over Khalde and Damour, and then headed to Zahrani.

28 February 2005

Between 2110 and 2400 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, and headed east.

1 March 2005

Between 0759 and 1350 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, headed north, and circled over Beirut, Saida and Tyre.

2 March 2005

Between 0803 and 1055 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, and circled over Saida and Damour.

6 March 2005

Between 2120 and 0030 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, and circled over Saida and Tyre.

7 March 2005

Between 1925 and 2005 hours, two Israeli helicopters violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Shebaa farms.

8 March 2005

Between 1353 and 1605 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Saida, headed east, and circled over Saida and Damour.

12 March 2005

Between 2100 and 2310 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Naqoura, headed to Beirut and Jounieh, and circled over Jounieh, Beirut, Aadloun and Tyre.

13 March 2005

Between 1850 and 1930 hours, two Israeli helicopters violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude over Shebaa farms.

Between 1920 and 2120 hours, an Israeli drone aircraft violated Lebanese airspace at a medium altitude, entered from above the sea off Tyre, headed east and then north to Saida, and circled over Saida, Tyre and Beirut.

United Nations A/59/738

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 March 2005
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 105 and 148

Human rights questions

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 15 March 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that despite all the efforts of their family members, the Government of Cuba and individuals and organizations in the United States of America, the United States authorities have continued to inflict cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment on René González, Gerardo Hernández, Ramón Labañino, Fernando González and Antonio Guerrero, who are serving lengthy and unjust sentences in that country amounting in total to four life sentences plus 75 years' imprisonment.

As I have had the honour to inform you previously in letters dated 4 June 2002 (A/56/969), 30 August 2002 (A/56/1031), 29 October 2002 (A/57/594) and 16 January 2004 (A/58/685), neither the process of appealing these sentences nor the difficulties faced by the family members of these prisoners seeking to visit them have been resolved.

The United States Government has again denied entry visas to the United States to Olga Salanueva, wife of René González, and Adriana Pérez, wife of Gerardo Hernández, just as it did in April, July and September 2002 and in April 2003 and 2004. The denial was based on arbitrary decisions without any justification whatsoever.

The United Nations should not stand idly by while flagrant human rights violations are being committed against these Cuban families.

On 23 April 2002, the United States Government refused to grant a visa to Ms. Salanueva (see letter dated 4 June 2002 (A/56/969)) and declared her application inadmissible under section 212 (a) (3) (B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, thus implying that she was a terrorist.

On 25 September 2002, the United States Government again refused to grant a visa to Ms. Salanueva (see letter dated 29 October 2002 (A/57/594)), without providing any explanation whatsoever.

05-27084 (E) 170305 170305

In April 2003, Ms. Salanueva was again denied a visa, this time on the grounds of section 212 (f), whereby the President may suspend the entry into United States territory of any alien if he finds that such entry would be detrimental to the interests of national security.

In October 2003 and April 2004, the United States Government again denied Ms. Salanueva a visa, and on these two occasions cited different grounds for denying the visa. Ms. Salanueva was no longer inadmissible because she was a "terrorist" but because she was now presumed to be an intelligence agent, saboteur, or someone who might aim at the overthrow of the United States Government by force, violence or other unlawful means, as can be inferred from the wording of section 212 (a) (3) (A), which was invoked to justify the refusal to grant a visa.

In February 2005, Ms. Salanueva was again denied a visa.

Ms. Salanueva resided legally in the United States for two years and two months following the arrest of René González, which had taken place in her home and in her presence. At that time, there was no indication that she was linked with the charges subsequently brought against her husband, and she was not accused of or charged with any federal offence.

Had it been thought necessary, two years and two months would have been sufficient time for the United States Government to bring charges against her.

Furthermore, refusing to grant her a visa on the grounds of presumed intelligence activity is an absurd argument, especially since René González was not accused of espionage or of any of the other grounds mentioned in section 212.

By refusing to grant a visa to Ms. Salanueva, the United States Government is preventing her little daughter, Ivette González, only six years of age, from visiting her father, whom she has not seen since she was a baby.

In the case of Adriana Pérez, as stated in our letter of 30 August 2002 (A/56/1031), on 25 July 2002 the United States Government prevented her from entering the United States, after granting her a visa, without offering any explanation to justify the decision to deny her entry into the United States.

If it had any solid evidence, the United States Government could have taken action against Ms. Pérez when officials arbitrarily held her for 11 hours at the airport in Houston, Texas. On that occasion they revoked her visa and prevented her entry into the United States, which was for the sole purpose of visiting her husband in prison.

In April 2003, the United States Government refused to grant a visa to Ms. Pérez on the grounds of section 212 (f), whereby the President may suspend the entry into the United States of any alien if he finds it to be detrimental to the interests of national security.

In October 2003 and April 2004, the United States Government again denied Ms. Pérez a visa on the grounds of section 212 (a) (3) (A) of the 1996 Immigration and Nationality Act. Did the United States Government possibly consider Adriana Pérez to be a presumed intelligence agent, saboteur, or someone who might aim at the overthrow of the United States Government by force, violence or other unlawful means, as might be inferred from the wording of the section used to justify that decision?

In January 2005, the United States Government again refused to grant a visa to Adriana Pérez, this time on the grounds of section 212 (f).

The United States Government does not have, nor could it have, any proof or information to support the assumption that the presence of Ms. Pérez within the United States could be detrimental to the country's interests. Her name does not appear on the indictments brought against her husband, Gerardo Hernández, or any of his four comrades.

There is no conceivable justification for denying visas to Olga Salanueva and Adriana Pérez when there are many rules and principles of international law, and of United States law as well, that require the United States Government to facilitate their visits to their husbands held in United States prisons.

The continued denial of visas, in addition to being a violation of their human rights — the rights of the women and the rights of their husbands and family members — is tantamount to continued disregard for the many instruments of international law that set forth clearly the rights of prisoners to receive visits from family members and the obligation of Governments to facilitate such visits.

For other family members, the United States Government has also continued to delay unnecessarily the granting of entry permits, although it claims to have granted a total of 70 visas. What the United States Government fails to mention is that these 70 visas were issued to the family members of five people over a period of six years. This means that the average number of visas granted per family member (including mothers, fathers, spouses and children) is barely one per year per family member.

Accordingly, in most cases family members have been able to visit only once a year on average, even when, in accordance with the visitation arrangements of the respective prisons, visits could have taken place more frequently had a visa been granted.

Carmen Nordelo, Magalis Llort and Irma Sehwerert, the mothers of Gerardo Hernández, Fernando González and René González, and Holmes Labañino, father of Ramón Labañino, were obliged by the United States Government to wait from August 2003 until April 2004 before being granted visas in order to be able to visit their sons.

The repeated refusal of the United States Government to grant visas to Olga Salanueva and Adriana Pérez and its systematic efforts to delay unnecessarily the issuance of entry permits to Rosa Aurora Freijanes, wife of Fernando González, and Elizabeth Palmeiro, wife of Ramón Labañino; to the mothers, Mirtha Rodriguez, Irma Sehwerert, Magalis Llort and Carmen Nordelo; and to the children and other family members, constitutes a detestable act of cruelty lacking any justification.

Given the humanitarian nature of these visits and its moral and legal obligation to facilitate them, the United States Government should grant the visas which it has thus far repeatedly denied to Olga Salanueva and Adriana Pérez, and ensure the issuance of entry permits to the remaining family members within the established minimum time limits.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the General Assembly under item 105, "Human rights questions", and item 148, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requeijo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/59/739–S/2005/170

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2005

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 36 and 148

Security Council
Sixtieth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 11 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to refer to the letters of 11 January 2005 (A/59/667-S/2005/14) and 28 February 2005 (A/59/717-S/2005/130) and a number of other preceding letters from the representative of the Israeli regime which contain allegations against my country.

The Islamic Republic of Iran categorically rejects the baseless and unsubstantiated allegations raised in the aforementioned letters and considers them as deliberate attempts to distract the international community's attention from the Israeli regime's acts of state terrorism, war crimes and aggression that have persistently threatened peace and security in the region for so many decades.

The impunity with which Israel has been allowed to carry out its dangerous policies has emboldened it to continue its atrocities unabated. The international community should, therefore, take effective measures to put an end to the countless Israeli crimes in order to restore peace and security in the Middle East region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 148, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehdi **Danesh-Yazdi**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-27150 (E) 150305

United Nations A/59/740–S/2005/171

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 March 2005

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 163
The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 15 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you, herewith, a statement issued by the Press Service of the Ministry of Defence of Nagorno Karabakh on 8 March 2005 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 163, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dziunik **Aghajanian**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i

05-27263 (E) 170305

Annex to the letter dated 15 March 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

Statement of the Press Service of the Ministry of Defence of Nagorno Karabakh

On 7 March 2005, at 11 a.m., an Azerbaijani intelligence-diversionary group attempted to penetrate the rear of the Army of Nagorno Karabakh in the north-east section of the contact line between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan, near the settlement of Seysulan in the Martakert region of Nagorno Karabakh.

The servicemen in the Karabakh forces who were on duty noted the actions of the Azerbaijani intelligence-diversionary group and took the necessary steps to neutralize it. As a result of a skirmish, the adversary had to retreat. There were no losses on the Karabakh side.

The Press Service of the Ministry of Defence of Nagorno Karabakh draws attention to the fact that the Azerbaijani side continues to take steps to destabilize the situation on the demarcation line, attempting diversionary actions in the rear of the armed forces and advancing its positions to the front lines of the Army of Nagorno Karabakh.

The Press Service warns once again that any actions of the Azerbaijani side that threaten the security of Nagorno Karabakh and can lead to the destabilization of the situation in the Azerbaijani-Karabakh conflict zone will be resolutely suppressed.

The Press Service of the Ministry of Defence of Nagorno Karabakh appeals to the Azerbaijani side to strictly follow the ceasefire regime and not to threaten the peace and security in the region.

Stepanakert
8 March 2005